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EXHIBIT A

a silky white coat usually with black or brownish markings.
English sheepdog. See Old English sheepdog.
English sonnet. A Shakespearean sonnet (*see*).
English sparrow. The house sparrow (*see*), especially as naturalized in North America.
English walnut. A Eurasian tree, *Juglans regia*, cultivated in southern Europe and California for its large edible nuts. Also called "Persian walnut."
Eng-lish-wom-an (ing'lish-wōm'an) *n.* *pl.* -women (-wim'in). A woman who is English by birth, descent, or naturalization.
en-glut (en-glūt', in-) *tr.v.* -glutted, -glutting, -gluts. To gulp down; swallow greedily. [EN- + GLUT.]
en-gorge (en-gōrj', in-) *v.* -gorged, -gorging, -gorges. —*tr.* 1. To devour greedily. 2. To gorge; to glut. 3. To congest or fill to excess, as with blood or other fluid. Usually used in the passive. —*intr.* To feed ravenously. [Old French *engorgier* : *en-*, in + *gorge*, throat, GORGE.] —*en-gorge'ment* *n.*
en-gr. 1. engineer. 2. engraved; engraver; engraving.
en-graft (en-grāft', -grāft', in-) *tr.v.* -grafted, -grafting, -grafts. Also *in-graft* (in-). 1. To graft (a scion) onto or into another tree or plant for propagation. 2. To plant firmly; establish; root. —*en-graft'ment* *n.*
en-grail (en-grāl', in-) *tr.v.* -grailed, -grailing, -grails. 1. To indent (the edge of something) with small curves. 2. To decorate the edge of by adding a series of curved indentations. [Middle English *engrelen*, from Old French *engresler* : *en-*, in + *gresle*, slender, from Latin *gracilis*, slender (*see* *gracile*).]
en-grain (en-grān', in-) *tr.v.* -grained, -graining, -grains. To treat, dye, or color so as to suggest the grain of wood. [Middle English *engreinen*, from Old French *engrainer*, to dye in grain, from *en* *graine*, in grain : *en-*, in + *graine*, cochineal dye, kermes, from Latin *grāna*, plural of *grānum*, GRAIN.]
en-gram (en'grām') *n.* Also *en-gramme*. A persistent protoplasmic alteration hypothesized to occur on stimulation of living neural tissue and to account for memory. [EN- + -GRAM.]
en-grave (en-grāv', in-) *tr.v.* -graved, -graving, -graves. 1. To carve, cut, or etch (a design or letters) into a material. 2. a. To carve, cut, or etch (a design or letters) into a block or surface used for printing. b. To print from a block or plate made by such a process. 3. To impress deeply; fix permanently. [EN- + GRAVE (to carve).] —*en-grav'er* *n.*
en-grav-ing (en-grāv'ing, in-) *n.* *Abbr.* engr. 1. The art or technique of one that engraves. 2. An engraved surface for printing. 3. A print made from an engraved plate or block.
en-gross (en-grōs', in-) *tr.v.* -grossed, -grossing, -grosses. 1. To occupy the complete attentions of; absorb wholly. 2. To acquire most or all of a commodity; monopolize a market. Compare *forestall*. 3. a. To write or transcribe in a large, clear hand. b. To prepare the text of (an official document) by an officially prescribed process, such as handwriting or printing. [Senses 1 and 2, Middle English *engrossen*, from Norman French *engrosser*, from Old French *en gros*, in large quantity : *en-*, in + *gros*, GROSS. Sense 3, Middle English *engrossen*, from Medieval Latin *ingrossāre* : Latin *in-*, in + Latin *grossus*, GROSS.] —*en-gross'er* *n.*
en-gross-ing (en-grōs'ing, in-) *adj.* Occupying one's complete attention; wholly absorbing. —*en-gross'ing-ly* *adv.*
en-gross-ment (en-grōs'mənt, in-) *n.* 1. The state of being completely absorbed, occupied, or monopolized. 2. A document, such as a deed or will, that has been engrossed.
en-gulf (en-gūlf', in-) *tr.v.* -gulfed, -gulping, -gulfs. Also *in-gulf*. 1. To surround completely. 2. To swallow up or overwhelm by or as if by overflowing and enclosing: "In crossing the moor . . . they were all three engulfed in a treacherous piece of bog" (Saki). [EN- + GULF.] —*en-gulf'ment* *n.*
en-hance (en-hāns', -hāns', in-) *tr.v.* -hanced, -hancing, -hances. To increase or make greater, as in value, cost, beauty, or reputation; augment: "The effect of this forceful poem is enhanced by contrast" (Tucker Brooke). See Synonyms at *improve*. [Middle English *enhauncen*, from Norman French *enhauncer*, variant of Old French *enhaucer*, from Vulgar Latin *inaltiāre* (unattested), to raise : Latin *in-* (intensive) + *altus*, high (*see* *al-* in Appendix*).] —*en-hance'ment* *n.* —*en-hanc'er* *n.* —*en-hanc'ive* *adj.*
en-har-mon-ic (en'hār-mōn'ik) *adj.* *Music.* Of, relating to, or involving a tone whose written representation is altered, as from C♯ to D♭, as a conventional means of visually preparing for a new key that has a key signature distinctly different from that of the original. [Late Latin *enharmonicus*, from Greek *enarmonikos*, "in harmony" : *en-*, in + *harmonia*, HARMONY.] —*en-har-mon'i-cal-ly* *adv.*
E-nid¹ (ē'nid). A feminine given name. [Middle English *Enid*, from Middle Welsh, from *eneit*, soul. *See* *ane-* in Appendix.*]
E-nid² (ē'nid). The loyal wife of Geraint in Arthurian legend.
E-nid³ (ē'nid). A city in northern Oklahoma. Population, 44,000.
en-ig-ma (i-nig'mə) *n.* 1. An obscure riddle. 2. An obscure speech or writing. 3. One that is puzzling, ambiguous, or inexplicable. [Latin *aenigma*, from Greek *ainigma*, from *ainis-sēsthai*, to speak in riddles, hint, from *ainos*, tale, story (*see* *ai-* in Appendix*).]
en-ig-mat-ic (en'ig-māt'ik) *adj.* Also *en-ig-mat-i-cal* (-i-kəl). Of or resembling an enigma; puzzling: "a smile that was at once worldly, wan, and enigmatic" (J.D. Salinger). *See* Synonyms at *ambiguous*, *mysterious*. —*en-ig-mat'i-cal-ly* *adv.*
E-ni-sei. *See* *Yenisei*.
en-isle (en-il', in-) *tr.v.* -isled, -isling, -isles. 1. To make into an island. 2. To set apart from others; isolate.

E-ni-we-tok (en'i-wē'tōk', è-nē'wə-
shall Islands in the west-central
atomic tests (1948).
en-jamb-ment, en-jambe-ment
in-) *n.* The continuation of a sente-
couplet of a poem to the next.
enjamber, to straddle : *en-*, in + *ja-*
en-join (en-join', in-) *tr.v.* -joined,
with authority and emphasis; com-
tions *enjoin the attendance of* almos-
(Melville). 2. To prohibit or forbid.
The court enjoined him from visit-
nymphs at command. [Middle En-
French *enjoindre*, from Latin *injungere*,
in, to + *jungere*, join (*see* *yeug-* in *A*)
—*en-join'ment* *n.*
en-join-der (en-join'dər, in-) *n.* A
injunction: "in Zen . . . the enjoined
perturbations" (Ernest Becker).
enjoy (en-joy', in-) *tr.v.* -joyed, -joy-
joy in; receive pleasure from; relish;
the use of; benefit from; have as one's
elephant enjoyed immense symbolic
(Richard Carrington). —*See* Synonyms
self. To have a pleasant time. [M-
Old French *enjoir* : *en-*, in + *joir*, to
(*see* *gāu-* in Appendix*).] —*en-joy'*
en-joy-a-ble (en-joy'ə-bəl, in-) *adj.*
giving enjoyment; pleasurable; agree-
—*en-joy'a-bly* *adv.*
en-joy-ment (en-joy'mənt, in-) *n.*
periencing joy or pleasure in some
session of something beneficial or pl-
right to vote. 3. Something that is
—*See* Synonyms at *pleasure*.
en-kin-dle (en-kind'l, in-) *tr.v.* -dle
afire; light; kindle. 2. To incite; arouse
and glowing. —*en-kin'dler* *n.*
enl. 1. enlarged. 2. enlisted.
en-lace (en-lās', in-) *tr.v.* -laced, -lacing
1. To wrap or wind about with or
encircle. 2. To interlace; entangle; en-
en-large (en-lārg', in-) *v.* -larged, -larg-
make larger; add to; magnify. 2.
expand: "the tourist anywhere is rare
mental boundaries" (Gordon K. Lew-
larger; grow. 2. To speak or write at
detail. Used with *on* or *upon*. —*S*
[Middle English *enlargen*, from Old
large, LARGE.] —*en-larg'er* *n.*
en-large-ment (en-lārg'mənt, in-) *n.*
the state of being enlarged. 2. Some-
thing, as an addition, expansion, or in-
or copy larger than the original; espe-
nified print of a photographic nega-
en-light-en (en-lit'n, in-) *tr.v.* -ened,
knowledge or truth to; endow with
edify; instruct. 2. To acquaint (some-
inform. [EN- + LIGHTEN.] —*en-light-*
en-light-en-ment (en-lit'n-mənt, in-) *n.*
enlightening. 2. The state of being
nymphs at knowledge. —*the* Enlight-
movement of the 18th century, con-
examination of previously accepted
from the point of view of rationalism.
en-list (en-list', in-) *v.* -listed, -listing
suade to enter the armed forces. 2. To
cooperation of; secure on one's behalf
armed forces voluntarily. 2. To par-
cause or enterprise. [EN- + LIST (r-)
enlisted man. *Abbr.* EM A man who
forces without an officer's commission.
en-li-ven (en-lī'vən, in-) *tr.v.* -vened,
lively or spirited; to animate; invig-
jective).] —*en-liv'en-er* *n.* —*en-liv'en-*
en masse (en mäs'). In one group.
[French : Old French *en*, in + *masse*,
en-mesh (en-mēsh', in-) *tr.v.* -meshed,
im-mesh (i-mēsh'). 1. To entangle, in-
in a mesh. 2. To cover with mesh: "A
black netting" (William Golding).
en-mi-ty (en'mī-tē) *n.* *pl.* -ties. Deep-
rivals or opponents; antagonism: "The
enmity against the doctrines of the gods"
[Middle English *enemite*, from Old
Vulgar Latin *inimicitās* (unattested)
ENEMY.]
Synonyms: *enmity, hostility, antag-*
antipathy, animus. These nouns refer to
of ill will. *Enmity* and *hostility* both
person or group toward another or
feeling. *Hostility*, in addition, can refer
this in the form of threats or violent ac-
denote conditions of ill will likely to
tagonism makes the strongest implication
or combat or the imminence of it. *An*
degree, *rancor* suggest the harboring of
such feelings typically trace to past d-

im-prest' (im-prest') n. An advance or loan of government or public funds toward the performance of some service for the government. [Probably from Italian *imprestare*, to make a loan to : *in-*, toward, from Latin + *prestare*, to lend, from Latin *praestāre*, to pay, give, from *praestō*, at hand (see *presto*).]

im-prest'. *Archaic.* Past tense and past participle of *impress*.

im-pri-ma-tur (im'prə-mā'tər, -mā'tər) *n.* 1. *Abbr. imp.* Official approval or license to print or publish, especially under conditions of censorship. 2. Official sanction. [New Latin, let it be printed, from Latin *imprimere*, to print, IMPRESS.]

im-pri-mis (im-pri'mis) *adv.* In the first place. [Middle English, from Latin *in primis*, among the first (things) : *in*, in + *primis*, ablative plural of *primus*, first (see *per'* in Appendix*).]

im-print (im-print') *tr.v.* -printed, -printing, -prints. 1. To produce or impress (a mark or pattern) on a surface. 2. To stamp or produce a mark on. 3. To establish firmly or impress, as on the mind or memory. —*n.* (im'print'). 1. A mark or pattern produced by imprinting. 2. A distinguishing manifestation: *the imprint of defeat*. 3. a. The publisher's name, often with the date, address, and edition of a publication, printed at the bottom of a title page. b. The printer's name placed usually on the copyright page. [Middle English *imprenten*, from Old French *empreinter*, from *empreinte*, impression, from *em-preindre*, to print, from Latin *imprimere*, to IMPRESS.]

im-print-ing (im'prin'ting) *n.* A learning process occurring early in the life of a social animal, whereby a behavior pattern is established through association with a parent or other role model.

im-pris-on (im-priz'ən) *tr.v.* To put in or as if in prison. [Middle English *inprisonen*, *emprisonen*, from Old French *emprisoner* : *en-* (causative) + *prison*, PRISON.] —**im-pris'on-ment** *n.*

im-prob-a-bil-i-ty (im-prōb'ə-bīl'ə-tē) *n., pl. -ties.* 1. The condition of being improbable. 2. Something improbable.

im-prob-a-ble (im-prōb'ə-bəl) *adj.* Not probable; doubtful or unlikely. [Latin *improbābilis* : *in-*, not + *probābilis*, PROBABLE.] —**im-prob'a-ble-ness** *n.* —**im-prob'a-bly** *adv.*

im-pro-bi-ty (im-prō'bā-tē) *n.* Lack of probity; dishonesty. [Latin *improbitās*, from *improbus*, dishonest : *in-*, not + *probus*, honest, good (see *per'* in Appendix*).]

im-promp-tu (im-prōmp'tōō, -tyōō) *adj.* Not rehearsed. See Synonyms at *extemporaneous*. —*adv.* Spontaneously. —*n.* Something made or done impromptu, as a musical composition. [French, from Latin *in promptū*, at hand : *in*, in + *promptū*, ablative of *promptus*, ready, PROMPT.]

im-prop-er (im-prōp'ər) *adj.* 1. Not suited to circumstances or intention. 2. Not in keeping with conventional mores; indecorous. 3. Not consistent with fact or rule; incorrect. 4. Irregular or abnormal. [Old French *impropre*, from Latin *improprius* : *in-*, not + *proprius*, one's own, PROPER.] —**im-prop'er-ly** *adv.* —**im-prop'er-ness** *n.*

Synonyms: *improper, unbecoming, unseemly, indelicate, indecent, indecorous.* These adjectives mean in violation of accepted standards of what is right or proper. *Improper* can apply to any act or statement contrary to such standards, but often refers to unethical conduct, violation of etiquette, or morally offensive behavior. *Unbecoming* suggests what is beneath the standard implied by one's character or position. What is *unseemly* or *indelicate* violates good taste; *indelicate* suggests immodesty, coarseness, or tactlessness. *Indecent* refers to what is offensive or harmful morally. *Indecorous*, the weakest of these terms, implies violation of the manners of polite society.

improper fraction. A fraction in which the numerator is larger than or equal to the denominator.

improper integral. An integral having at least one nonfinite limit or having an integrand that becomes infinite between the limits of integration.

im-pro-pri-e-ty (im'prə-pri'ə-tē) *n., pl. -ties.* 1. The quality or condition of being improper. 2. An improper act. 3. An improper or unacceptable usage in speech or writing.

im-prove (im-prōv') *v.* -proved, -proving, -proves. —*tr.* 1. To advance to a better state or quality; make better. 2. To increase the productivity or value of (land). —*intr.* 1: To become or get better. 2. To make beneficial additions or changes: *improve on the translation*. [Norman French *emprouer*, to turn to profit : Old French *en-* (causative) + *prou*, profit, from Late Latin *prōde*, advantageous (see *proud*).]

Synonyms: *improve, better, help, ameliorate, enhance.* These verbs mean to make more attractive or desirable in some respect. *Improve*, the most general term, refers to an act of raising in quality or value or of relieving an undesirable situation. *Better* is often interchangeable with *improve* in the preceding senses; used reflexively, *better* implies worldly gain: *better himself by changing jobs*. *Help* usually implies limited relief or change for the better: *medicine that helped her*. *Ameliorate* refers to improving or bettering conditions that cry out

im-pro-vise (im'prə-
invent, compose, or r
provide from available
recite, or execute s
from Italian *improvis*
promptu, from Latin
participle of *prōvidere*
im-pru-dence (im-prū-
prudent. 2. An impru
im-pru-dent (im-prū-
judicious; rash. [Mid
not + *prūdēns*, PRUDE
im-pu-dence (im'pyū-
1. The quality of bei
im-pu-dent (im'pyū-də-
ful. 2. *Obsolete*. Immu
[Middle English, from
present participle of
Appendix*.)] —**im'pu**
im-pu-dic-i-ty (im'pyū-
[Old French *impudicit*
not + *pudicus*, modes
pendix*.)]
im-pugn (im-pyūn') *tr*
or attack as false; criti
from Old French *imp*
against : *in-*, against
pendix*.)] —**im-pugn'**
im-pu-is-sance (im-pyū-
or effectiveness; weakn
im-pulse (im'puls') *n*.
produces; a thrust; a p
inclination or urge; a d
motivating propensity;
liberty of others is not a
Russell). 4. General ten
impulse led in Germany
(Leslie Fiedler). 5. *Phy*
a force with the time d
the change in momentu
interval. 6. *Physiology*
energy from one neuron
past participle of *impel*
im-pul-sion (im-pūls'zh-
condition of being imp
3. Motion produced by
urging; compulsion: "*I*
impulsion of a third par
im-pul-sive (im-pūls'ziv)
rather than thought. 2.
cipitate; uncalculated;
power to impel or incit
brief time intervals. Said
at spontaneous. —**im-pu**
im-pu-ni-ty (im-pyūn'ə-
punishment or penalty.
recrimination, regret, or
certain, or just: "*No nati*
impunity" (Jefferson).
punished : *in-*, not + *po*
poinē, expiation, punish
im-pure (im-pyūōr') *adj*.
2. Not purified by religi
scene; unhaste. 4. Mix
adulterated. 5. Being a
mixed with black or wh
more than one source, sty
the arts. 7. Not proper c
idiom, or the like. Said o
nonstandard. —**im-pure'**
im-pu-ri-ty (im-pyūōr'ə-tē-
dition of being impure, e
tion. b. Lack of consisten
state of immorality; sin.
else impure; a contamin
that is objectionable or s
im-put-a-ble (im-pyūōt'ə-b-
imputed; attributable. —
im-pu-ta-tion (im'pyūō-tā-
2. Something imputed or
im-pu-ta-tive (im-pyūōt'ə-
2. Characterized by imput
im-pute (im-pyūōt') *tr.v.* -p
crime or fault) to another.
3. To attribute (wickedness

ǎ pat/ā pay/ār care/ä father/b bib/ch church/d deed/ě pet/ē be/f fife/g gag/h hat/hw which/i ;
needle/m mum/n no, sudden/ng thing/ō pot/ō toe/ô paw, for/oi noise/ou out/ōō took/ōō boot